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Country programme document

Kyrgyzstan

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Kyrgyzstan is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $6,730,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $25,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

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Programme rationale

1. Kyrgyzstan is a multi-ethnic country, home to over 80 different ethnic groups, which has been following a fragile path towards consolidating its democracy. It is a lower-middle-income economy, with a poverty rate of 32 per cent, and a chronic poverty rate of about 10 per cent. A significant proportion of the population has an income just above the poverty line, and is therefore are susceptible to external shocks: bad harvests, fluctuating international energy and food prices, or declining remittances. Up to 15 per cent of the population works abroad, and an estimated 1 million people moved from rural to urban areas in Kyrgyzstan in recent years. Remittances from out-migrants, estimated to number around 500,000, constitute 30 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and expose Kyrgyzstan to regional and global economic volatility.

2. Poverty affects children and women the most: nearly 1 million children (41 per cent of the total) live in poverty and are vulnerable to disasters, and almost 30 per cent of households are headed by women. More than two thirds of children live in rural areas, where they experience increased risk of deprivation and social exclusion, low access to health, to education and to social services, and limited possibilities for quality learning or recreational activities. Poverty used to predominate in rural areas but is becoming an urban phenomenon: the gap between rural and urban poverty shrank to just 2.5 percentage points by 2015. The national poverty reduction programme, the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families with Children, is insufficient to significantly reduce child poverty. While public spending on social sectors absorbs a high share of the State budget, structural bottlenecks, particularly the inefficiency of public finance management and the absence of programme-based budgeting, hamper efforts of social-sector reform. Official development assistance constitutes 8.5 per cent of the State budget.

3. Some improvements to the well-being of children have been made in survival, nutrition, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS, juvenile justice and preschool education. However, significant inequities persist between regions, urban and rural areas, and wealth quintiles. The under-five mortality rate is 29 per 1,000 live births, with over 80 per cent of deaths occurring in the first year of life. The rate in rural areas is 1.6 times higher than that of cities. Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality in the poorest quintile are between 2 and 3 times that in richest quintile.[1]

4. While national statistics indicate that home visits for newborns are at almost 100 per cent, the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) found that only 25 per cent of newborns received postnatal care visits within two days of discharge from the maternity ward. The MICS also showed that stunting, or chronic malnutrition, affects 21 per cent of children under 5 in the rural and poorest areas, and 9 per cent in urban areas. It indicated that exclusive breastfeeding among children aged 0–6 months, increased from 32 per cent to 41 per cent during 2006–2014. Of children under 5, severe acute malnutrition affects 2.8 per cent and iron-deficiency anaemia affects 43 per cent.[2]

5. The pregnancy rate among adolescents aged 14–18 increased,[3] from 12.6 live births per 1,000 women in 2009 to 17.9 live births in 2013. The proportion of women among

[1] National Statistical Committee (NSC) of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNICEF. Kyrgyzstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014.

[2] NSC, Ministry of Health and ICF International. *Kyrgyz Republic Demographic and Health Survey 2012*. Bishkek and Calverton, Maryland (United States of America), 2013.

[3] NSC.

people with HIV also increased between 2011 and 2013, from 30 per cent to 42 per cent,[4] while 51 per cent of new HIV cases registered in 2014 were among women of reproductive age.

6. Several bottlenecks affect health outcomes and hamper further progress: health-care services and life-saving interventions for mothers and children use outdated methods, lack alignment with global standards and are not patient-centred. There are also significant gaps in the continuum of care and overall weaknesses in the public health system. Moreover, health workers often lack sufficient capacity to provide quality hospital and primary care to save lives of newborns at risk, to identify developmental delays in children, and to inform and support caregivers in seeking health care and immunization and in adopting good child-rearing practices.

7. Although enrolment in preschool education increased from 11 per cent to 23 per cent during 2006–2014,[5] with participation doubling among the poorest children, the lack of early learning opportunities remains a significant concern. Preschool curricula are outdated and differ among institutions, and teaching methodologies are not child-centred. Most children with special-education needs are home-schooled or, if they attend kindergarten, do not receive extra attention. Teachers generally lack the competencies required for inclusive early learning, parents and local authorities are often unaware of support available, and referral services are scarce.

8. The educational situation of children with disabilities and children out of school remains 'hidden'. Belonging to a minority ethnicity group can heighten the risk of exclusion from education: Russian speakers have the highest proportion of out-of-school children in primary education, and speakers of Uzbek and other minority languages have the highest proportion in secondary education. Learning outcomes in secondary school are low, despite the fact that one fifth of public expenditure is allocated to education. Some 20 per cent of children do not complete upper-secondary education, and according to the 2009 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), more than 80 per cent of children 15 years old lack basic skills in reading, mathematics and scientific literacy. One main bottleneck is that education data are not used for policymaking or for managing performance.

9. About 26,700 children with disabilities were registered with the Government in 2014 (about 1 per cent of all children). However, it is likely that this number does not include all children with disabilities, especially considering the fact that countries typically have about 5 per cent of such children among their populations. The main reasons why children with disabilities are often not registered at birth are stigma and the families' belief that their child will not survive for long. Children with disabilities often lack adequate access to public services and basic support services, such as those for early identification, development and rehabilitation. Stigma and discrimination against these children are common and are usually more pronounced in rural areas.

10. Overall, 10 per cent of children live with neither biological parent[6] and are mostly in the care of their extended-family members. These children are vulnerable to being deprived

[4] Country progress report on the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, 2014.
[5] MICS 2014.
[6] Ibid.

of education or to violence or neglect.[7] Girls generally are at risk of child marriage. Some 13 per cent of women aged 20–49 were married before the age of 18.[8]

11. A large number of children are survivors or witnesses of violence, including in alternative-care settings, schools and detention facilities. Corporal punishment is not expressly prohibited, and according to the 2014 MICS, many parents consider physical violence an effective form of discipline. A survey of 2,132 children showed that nearly 73 per cent faced abuse and neglect at home: 51 per cent verbal abuse, 39 per cent psychological abuse, 37 per cent physical abuse, and 2 per cent sexual abuse.[9]

12. Only 6 per cent of children in residential institutions are full orphans. The vast majority are placed in residential care for reasons related to poverty, disability, single parenthood, migration, or to gain access to education.[10] In 2012, one third of children living in State care were children with disabilities.[11] Some 43 per cent of registered children with disabilities received education in segregated boarding schools, in specialized schools or through home schooling — which are usually of very low quality.[12] If sufficient social and family support were provided, most children in residential care could remain with their families, in line with the principle of "last resort" of the internationally adopted Guidelines on the Alternative Care for Children.

13. Even though only 5 per cent of the GDP is spent on benefits targeting poverty, public investments in social protection and social insurance absorb 11 per cent of the GDP, leaving little room for expanding the fiscal space for additional pro-poor and social-protection programmes. In order to better allocate resources to the most disadvantaged, the Government needs to create results-based social service systems and modernize regulations at the central and local levels. One barrier to achieving greater quality and efficiency of social services is poor-quality data that are not disaggregated and lack comparability. Improved data are needed to inform decision-making across the public sectors.

14. While some progress has been made in the treatment of juvenile offenders, there is still no specialization of judges and prosecutors, and police officers are not trained in child-sensitive investigations. The 2012 revision of the Children's Code draws on the standards established by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, modernization of the administration of justice for children is hampered by two barriers: practices that do not meet international standards and a body of fragmented and contradictory laws and policies.

15. Despite the successful process of peace recovery initiated by the President and supported by the United Nations following the conflict in the south of Kyrgyzstan in 2010, the situation remains fragile in the Ferghana Valley, home to many ethnic minorities. These and other vulnerable populations in Kyrgyzstan have experienced social injustice and a lack of trust in authorities.[13] This is exacerbated by the high rate of youth unemployment and underemployment, and by many adolescent girls and boys feeling disenfranchised and

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[7] International Federation for Human Rights, *Women and children from Kyrgyzstan affected by migration — an exacerbated vulnerability*, p. 49, Paris, 2016.

[8] MICS 2014.

[9] UNICEF, "Child Abuse and Neglect in Families in the Kyrgyz Republic", 2009.

[10] UNICEF, Situation analysis of children's residential care institutions in Kyrgyzstan, 2012.

[11] Ibid. p.7.

[12] Ministry of Social Development, *Itogy deyatel'nosti Ministerstva sotsial'nogo razvitiya Kyrgyzskoy Respubliki 2013 god*, p. 4, Bishkek, 2014.

[13] UNDP, "Access to justice for vulnerable groups in the Kyrgyz Republic: findings from baseline assessment in Bishkek, Chuy Province, Osh City and Osh Province", 2014.

experiencing injustice and inequality. By seeking work abroad, many people avoid the shame of being unable to sustain their kin, but they often leave children behind without protection from violence and abuse, and in a weak childcare system. Children and young people become easily influenced by extremely negative views about 'other' communities.[14] They find themselves in an environment characterized by local conflicts, poor intercommunal relations and divided ethnic communities.

16. Prevailing social norms hold children inferior, their potential generally unrecognized. Children and adolescents in general, and particularly girls and minorities, are discouraged from voicing their opinions, especially when they oppose the views of elders. There is a need to embrace young people as agents of change and create opportunities for their contribution, and to engage the community to challenge negative gender norms and harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage, bride-kidnapping, among others.[15]

17. Every year, Kyrgyzstan records as much as $35 million worth of damage from natural disasters.[16] Nearly all of the country is vulnerable to frequent earthquakes, avalanches, floods, mudflows and landslides, the latter causing the most deaths.[17] More than 10,000 homes are in landslide-prone areas in the south. There are more than 3,000 earthquakes registered annually. Children are among the most vulnerable to natural disasters. Climate change poses potential risks. The average temperature increased by 1.4 ° C between 1990 and 2010. The capacity of institutions, communities, and individuals to adapt to climate change is low: local governments have a poor knowledge of risk factors, and resources are spent on disaster response rather than on preparedness. Eighty-nine per cent of schools and preschools do not meet minimum safety standards and require immediate retrofitting or reconstruction.[18]

Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The 2018–2022 Government of the Kyrgyz Republic –UNICEF country programme is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the 2015–2030 Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adaptation.

19. The programme of cooperation will complement national efforts to enable all children and adolescents in Kyrgyzstan, especially the most disadvantaged, to enjoy their rights and develop to their full potential in an inclusive and protective society. It will achieve results by first identifying invisible populations: children of migrant parents, with disabilities, out of school, survivors of violence, and members of minorities and other marginalized and socially vulnerable groups. It will set up modern social services to reach these children and

[14] International Crisis Group, "Kyrgyzstan: State Fragility and Radicalization", Brussels, 2016.
[15] The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children in the Kyrgyz Republic, p. 20, 2015. See also Deutsche Gesellshaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), "Youth in Kyrgyzstan", Bishkek, 2015.
[16] Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2015–2017.
[17] State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry, The Kyrgyz Republic's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2009.
[18] UNICEF, Assessment of safety in school and preschool education institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013.

take appropriate measures to overcome social norms and practices that impede the survival, development and protection of children and their access to justice.

20. The programme will directly contribute to national goals, policies and programmes: the 2015–2020 National Strategy on Gender, the 2012–2020 Education Development Strategy, the 2017–2020 Youth Development Policy, the 2018–2022 Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, the 2017–2027 State Programme on Family Support and Child Protection, and the 2016–2030 National Strategy for Comprehensive Safety and Security. It will also provide technical advice for the development of the successors to the 2014–2018 State Programme on Justice for Children and the 2012–2018 Health Strategy. The programme is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, contributes to all four Kyrgyzstan outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and will support the country's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

21. The evaluation of the 2012–2017 country programme provided two important lessons. First, the peacebuilding programme demonstrated that purposeful interaction across different ethnic communities and access for vulnerable children and families to basic services does help to build stability and prevent conflict. Second, to achieve sustainable system-level change, supply-driven interventions need to be matched with creation of demand and require better interactions between municipalities, districts and the capital, linking municipal-level work to national-level change. Given the political fragility and the increasing appeal of extremist ideologies among disenfranchised populations, the need for international support remains high in the border areas.

22. UNICEF will continue its partnership with United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, the Global Partnership for Education, Gavi, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, and bilateral donor governments. Partnerships with civil society organizations, academia, the media and the private sector will create a critical mass of supporters of the realization of child rights.

Child rights-based monitoring systems and decision-making

23. The Sustainable Development Goals have renewed national interest in the quality and availability of statistics for management, policy design, and monitoring performance. The Kyrgyz National Statistical Committee has initiated the preparation of a monitoring system for these Goals. Most social sectors run management information systems supported by development partners, and national statistical systems are relatively well developed. However, the disaggregation of data needs improving.

24. Through this programme component, UNICEF will provide technical advice to institutionalize the measurement of non-monetary child deprivation. A MICS on child-welfare indicators is planned for 2018. Improvement of both cash transfers and financing services will result in greater effectiveness and coverage of the social protection system.

25. The programme will promote transparent and participatory planning and budgeting for children. UNICEF will continue to support initiatives to enhance existing accountability mechanisms, increasing the capacity of authorities in equitable public finance for children, and equipping them with simplified budget data and information on child-related targets. Budget briefs on issues pertaining to child well-being will be prepared for parliamentarians at critical stages of the budget cycle.

26. UNICEF will also assist two priority districts in modelling Youth- and Child-Friendly Local Governance, which will inform sustainable systems for the meaningful participation of children and adolescents and better reflect their voice in local policymaking. Children will contribute to identifying local needs, planning and monitoring. The model is expected to lead to a national strategy, guidelines, tools and recommendations for institutionalizing the initiative nationwide, prioritizing children's rights in local agendas and translating the Sustainable Development Goals into local action.

Equitable access to services for child survival, learning and development

27. This component will promote universal coverage of quality health and education services to increase access by the most vulnerable children to basic health and education. It will support improved oversight and a real-time monitoring system to help to overcome both supply- and demand-side barriers, including through community-based communication for social change, social mobilization and empowerment.

28. The programme will improve referral systems to reach vulnerable children with a range of appropriate health services, including at local and community levels. UNICEF will pay particular attention to improving neonatal care to reduce infant mortality, and to increasing awareness and skills of families on care practices, particularly to address parents' growing distrust of immunization. Support will be provided for gender-sensitive adolescent health services to become more effective. Communication for social change will aim to prevent early pregnancy. Prevention of HIV infections, particularly among women and girls, will be a priority.

29. UNICEF will continue to provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Government and key stakeholders to implement the Law on Flour Fortification and reduce iron-deficiency anaemia among children and women. Along with supporting implementation of the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy, UNICEF will continue to assist the Government in improving coordination among key stakeholders within the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

30. To reduce the number of children out of school and prevent school dropout, the programme will work with local authorities, communities and teachers to improve their capacity to identify children at risk of dropout. UNICEF will also support an improved Education Management Information System, strengthening schools to deliver quality and inclusive services, and enabling stronger monitoring of procedures that refer children at risk to social-work and family-support services.

31. UNICEF will continue to provide leadership in implementation of the Education Strategy 2020, focusing on achieving better learning outcomes for children. A comprehensive system to measure the quality of early-learning development standards will drive programmatic and policy work, including for the mobilization of pedagogical universities and teacher-training institutes, as well as communities, to support quality early learning of all children.

32. The programme will enable Kyrgyzstan to better coordinate services between various disciplines and facilitate collaboration across sectors, contributing to the continuity of care and creating synergies and greater effectiveness. This will contribute to the reduction of child and maternal mortality, malnutrition and school dropout, and increase access to early learning and adolescent health services. Building on regional knowledge-exchange initiatives, UNICEF will promote horizontal cooperation, including on learning from best

practice and innovation, in the areas cited above and in the promotion of good parental skills.

33. This component will support central and local authorities to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable children and communities to better cope with the impact of climate change, natural disasters, stresses and shocks. UNICEF will provide policy advice and help the Government to better manage disaster risks and more effectively implement Safe Schools and Preschools in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015–2024. Based on the findings of the Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (2017), UNICEF will promote the integration of child-focused disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures in social-sector services.

Child protection and access to justice

34. This programme component seeks to strengthen public-services outreach to vulnerable children, especially survivors of violence, children without parental care, particularly those left behind by migrant parents, children with disabilities, and children involved in civil and criminal proceedings. It will also addresses the prevention of child marriage. It will prioritize early identification and prevention of abusive situations for children, through non-violent parenting, schools-without-violence initiatives, provision of legal aid and improving cross-sectoral prevention and case management.

35. UNICEF will support the application of international standards and increased oversight capabilities, advocating for policies that strengthen the child protection system and advance the appreciation and knowledge of the importance of gathering child-sensitive data for effective policies and programmes. It will also enhance the capacity of legislative and judiciary bodies, prosecutors and national human rights institutions to monitor the rights of all children, especially vulnerable children.

36. Access to justice and quality social services will be promoted through developing the capacities of government, justice and social-service institutions and professionals, as well as caregivers and community leaders. Government training institutes will be instrumental in ensuring that pre- and in-service training is sustainable and inclusive. Needs assessment, and the identification of children in difficult situations, as well as case management, gatekeeping, registration and referral are the key elements of UNICEF technical assistance.

37. UNICEF will support models to inform policymaking and effective programmes for disadvantaged children. These include a model of integrated services to prevent family separation and institutionalization of children and a model of equitable access to justice for children in administrative, civil and criminal cases. A model of early identification and intervention services for children with disabilities at the community level will also be designed, aiming to foster cross-sectoral intervention and support the revision of legal provisions to address the required services for these children. This will emphasize supporting families at risk, including with parental skills-building, counselling and referral to other community services. Establishing referral mechanisms in various settings for services will be a priority. All models will be rigorously monitored, evaluated, costed and documented to make the case for nationwide policy change.

Summary budget table

Programme components and figures in the table below are used for illustrative purposes only.

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child rights-based monitoring systems and decision-making	1 500	6 000	7 500
Equitable access to services for child survival, learning and development	2 200	11 000	13 200
Child protection and access to justice	1 700	5 000	6 700
Programme effectiveness	1 330	3 000	4 330
Total	**6 730**	**25 000**	**31 730**

Programme and risk management

38. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies. The programme of cooperation will be implemented in line with UNDAF and Delivering as One mechanisms and will ensure compliance with UNICEF policies and procedures and the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers.

39. The main risks to the achievement of results include limited buy-in on the part of national stakeholders, which can delay or stall government reforms, and the high turnover, low motivation and insufficient capacity of decision makers, managerial staff and skilled professionals. UNICEF will mitigate these risks by investing in building the capabilities of officials in public administration, particularly in results-based management, by anchoring programme results in the multiyear national development framework, and by generating public demand for results by disseminating evidence of successful models through traditional and social media, proving their potential benefits for children.

40. Communication and strategic partnerships will support the results of this country programme, promoting children's rights and stimulating public engagement. UNICEF seeks to inspire decision makers, the media and the general public to support the best interests of children in policymaking. Communication for development remains a core strategy to generate positive attitudes and behaviours towards children and to sustain progressive social norms.

41. Limited fiscal space and financial resources may affect social sectors, impacting vulnerable children first. UNICEF will continue to engage donors, participate in joint resource mobilization within the United Nations system, and cultivate new funding opportunities by closely working with development partners, as well as by building on corporate social responsibility.

42. The threat of earthquakes remains a sizable risk in seismically active zones. One ranking system placed the national earthquake hazard at 9.7.[19] UNICEF will periodically update partners and share with them the findings of the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan, and the UNICEF Earthquake Contingency Plan and Early Warning Early Action System.

Monitoring and evaluation

43. UNICEF is an active member of United Nations Country Team, chairs the technical working groups on Communication and Social Inclusion, and co-chairs the Gender and Youth groups. UNICEF is also part of the United Nations Peacebuilding Programme that seeks to reduce the risk of relapse into violent conflict. UNICEF will chair the Social Sector Development Outcome UNDAF Result Group.

44. Progress in achieving the objectives of this programme of cooperation will be monitored through the results and resources framework. UNICEF will systematically track progress towards the removal of barriers and bottlenecks through regular joint reviews with key partners and at the programme's end. The project-monitoring system and tools will be consolidated across all programme sectors.

45. UNICEF will support the Government to disaggregate data by geographical region, gender, age, ethnicity and disability status and to align national indicators with those of the Sustainable Development Goals, and will collaborate with the Government and other United Nations agencies to strengthen national data collection and management systems. The Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity (TransMonEE) system that captures a vast range of data relevant to social and economic domains, as well as Eurostat data, will be more systematically used and promoted among national stakeholders.

46. The Country Child Rights Monitoring Dashboard will support the monitoring of programme outcome indicators, using national data systems. Midterm data will be collected through the MICS in 2018. This will include specific data on attitudes towards children with disabilities and migrant children, overall knowledge of healthy child-rearing practices, adolescents' knowledge of risky behaviour, parental attitudes towards violence against children, and hand-washing behaviours. In 2019, UNICEF will conduct an equity-focused impact evaluation of the model on justice for children, accompanied by a cost-benefit analysis. The Youth- and Child-Friendly Local Governance initiative will be evaluated in 2019 and a country programme evaluation will be carried out in 2021. UNICEF will document case studies and good practices for sharing regionally and globally.

[19] http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles. The values are based on the scale of 10.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Kyrgyzstan – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018-2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 15, 19,20, 23-29, 33, 37, 39 and 40 **National priorities: (related Sustainable Development Goals; other internationally recognized goals; and/or national goals):** State Programme on Family Support and Child Protection, 2017–2027; State Programme on Justice for Children, 2014–2018; National Health Programme, 2018–2022; Food Security and Nutrition Programme, 2018–2020; State programme on overcoming HIV infection until 2021; Education Development Strategy, 2012–2020; Safe schools and preschools, 2015–2024; National Strategy for Comprehensive Safety and Security; and National Development Strategy, 2018–2022 Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcome I: By 2022 there is increased productivity and greater opportunities for decent work and innovative entrepreneurship, industrialization, and domestic technology development. Outcome II: By 2022, state institutions at all levels perform in ways that are more accountable and inclusive, and that contribute to justice and sustainable peace. Outcome III: By 2022, communities are more resilient to climate and disaster risks and are engaged in sustainable and inclusive natural resource management and risk-informed development. Outcome IV. By 2022 the Kyrgyz social protection, health and education systems are inclusive and efficient and provide quality services. **Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution** (being finalized)
Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[1] Goal Area 1 - Every child survives and thrives. Goal Area 2 - Every child learns. Goal Area 3 - Every child protected from violence and exploitation. Goal Area 4 - Every child lives is a safe and clean environment. Goal Area 5 - Every child has an equitable chance in life.

[1] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2022, the State has effective and accountable public administration systems to deliver results for disadvantaged children.	Percentage of Committee on the Rights of the Child Concluding Observations implemented B: 0% (2018) T: 50% (2022)	Committee on the Rights of the Child record http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/ State and non-State means, as well as progress updates of the State Coordination Council	State and non-State child rights monitoring organizations have capacity to generate credible evidence to inform advocacy and policy. Policymakers are able to use, and promote the use of, evidence for decision-making related to social protection. Public administration professionals have improved capacities to manage transparent and participatory budgeting processes to address child rights issues. Adolescents have and use opportunities to contribute to decision-making processes.	Parliament, Office of the Vice-Prime Minister, Ministries: Labour and Social Development; Education and Science; Health; Internal Affairs; Justice; and Ombudsman Institution, National Statistical Committee, State Agency for Youth and Sports, UNDP, UNFPA, other United Nations agencies	1 500	6 000	7 500
	Existence of mechanisms to promote civic engagement of adolescents, including marginalized adolescents B: None (2016) T: Mechanisms designed and endorsed (2022)	Normative decision of the relevant authority such as executive orders and/or action plans, and/or standards/protocols by Ministry of Education and Science, State Agency for Youth and Sports, and local municipalities					
	Percentage of children covered by social protection cash-assistance systems B: 14% (2016) T: 17% (2022)	Social protection administrative data forms 4 and 7 (Social Protection Management Information System, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS])					
	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience with public services (Sustainable Development Goals and	National Statistical Committee record http://www.stat.kg/ru/indeks-doveriya-naseleniya/					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	UNDAF indicator) B: 22% (2016) for public services provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development T: 40% (2022)						
2. By 2022, disadvantaged children have equitable access to health and education services to survive, learn, develop and contribute to resilient, inclusive and sustainable communities	Proportion of post-natal care visits to newborns within two days of discharge from health facility B: 25% (2014): bottom quintile 24%, urban 23%, rural 25% T: 30 percentage-point increase (2022)	MICS	Health staff have the capacity to provide quality perinatal, childcare and modern home-visiting services to the most disadvantaged boys and girls through strengthening the health system Duty-bearers are able to produce and operationalize multisectoral policies and standards to guide and monitor provision of micronutrient prevention services to the most disadvantaged women and children Capacities of service providers strengthened to provide adolescent-friendly services, including HIV prevention, for the vulnerable and most at risk adolescents Institutional capacities in early childhood care and education strengthened to deliver quality and equitable early learning and school readiness to the most disadvantaged girls and boys Education system is capable to provide quality learning and development through formal and non-formal education for children and adolescents, especially the	The Government, Ministries (Health and respective departments, Education and Science, Emergencies), Kyrgyz Academy of Education,WHO, UNESCO, other United Nations agencies	2 200	11 000	13 200
	Percentage of girls and young women 15–24 years who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (by age groups 15–19 and 20–24) with comprehensive knowledge B: 17%, 22.4% T: 25%, 30%	MICS					
	Existence of a national policy or plan targeting anaemia-reduction in women and girls (2018–2022) B: None T: Exists National Multisectoral Committee for Nutrition established and functional B: None (2016)	Government decree Government decrees, official and sectoral reports					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	T: Functional and Government-run		most disadvantaged More children, communities and institutions have knowledge and skills for climate-resilient development and disaster risk reduction				
	Percentage of children 36–59 months on track in at least three of four development domains B: 78% (2014) T: 85% (2022)	MICS					
	Education Management Information System (EMIS) provides comprehensive and regular data on children out of school and dropout risks B: EMIS concept paper available (2017) T: EMIS is functional and includes individual records of children (2022)	EMIS records					
	Existence of national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction, adopted and financed, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Sustainable Development Goal 11 b 1 and 11 b 2) B: None (2017) T: Exists (2022)	Ministry of Emergencies reports					
3. By 2022, disadvantaged children and their families utilise equitable access to justice and social services to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and family separation	Number of children under age 18 (0–17 years) living in residential care B: 8,000 (2016) T: 4,000 (2022)	Ministry of Labour and Social Development data	Government, service providers and caregivers have the capacity to realize children's rights to live in a family environment free from violence and discrimination Justice and administrative institutions are able to facilitate children's access to justice	Parliament, Office of the Vice-Prime Minister, State Registration Service, Ministries (Labour and Social Development, Education and	1 700	5 000	6 700
	Percentage of children 1–14 years who experienced psychological aggression or	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR), (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	physical punishment during the past month B: 57% (2014) T: 47% (2022)		services and redress mechanisms	Science, Health, Internal Affairs, Justice), Ombudsman Institution, academia, civil society, including parents associations, media			
	Women (20–49 years) married before age 18 B: 13% (2014) T: 9% (2022)	MICS					
	Targeted parents/primary caregivers, including those of children with disabilities, reached by programmes addressing child-rearing practices B: 0 % (2017) T: 80% (2022)	Ministry of Labour and Social Development and other officials, and reports by implementing partners					
	State-funded free legal aid is established, available and offered to children as beneficiaries in all areas of the country B: Limited to children in conflict with the law (2017) T: All legal aid centres accessible for children (2022)	Ministry of Justice and Bar Association records					
4. The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children and to reduce the environmental footprint	Percentage of outcomes and outputs that are yearly reported as 'achieved' or 'on track' B: 0% T: >75%	UNICEF internal systems and public reports, including the country office annual report (COAR)	UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes UNICEF staff and partners are provided tools, guidance and resources for effective communication on child rights issues with stakeholders	Office of the Vice-Prime Minister, Ministries (Labour and Social Development, Education and Science, Health, Internal Affairs, Justice), United Nations Country Team	1 330	3 000	4 330
	Percentage of evaluation and audit recommendations implemented, closed and reported within 12 months B: 0% T: 100%	UNICEF internal systems and COAR					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Percentage of rolling workplans aligned with national priorities and approved by March B: 0% T: 100%	UNICEF internal systems and COAR		Thematic Work Groups, academia			
	Reduced environmental footprint of UNICEF operations and travel emissions, waste, water and paper consumption	Environmental footprint assessments in 2018					
Total resources					**6 730**	**25 000**	**31 730**